Commissioners' Estimates Approved.

In submitting to the House today the es-

of Columbia the Secretary of the Treasury

made no recommendation of reduction from

the amounts proposed by the Commission-

ers. The estimates came to the House in the original form prepared by the Commis-sioners.

(Continued from First Page.)

figures of Congress began to arrive, and

this served to give the waiting throngs a

temporary diversion. General Henderson

went direct to the Speaker's private office.

where he shared his time with the House

leaders and with those pleading for admis-

Representative Richardson of Tennessee,

the democratic House leader, was also early

on the scene, conferring with his lieuten-

In the Galleries.

The ladles' and members' galleries were

A Monster Petition.

ing against the seating of Mr. Roberts,

was brought into the hall. It had been

collected by a New York newspaper. It

consisted of twenty-eight rolls of names,

each about two feet in diameter, incased

in the American flag. These rolls were

stacked up in the area in front of the

clerk's desk, and were viewed with great

curiosity. Later Major McDowell, clerk of

the House, ordered all except two of the

rolls taken out into the lobby, and the

big barrier against Mr. Roberts dwindled

wrapped in bunting.

The floor was open to the public until fifteen minutes of 12, and was filled with a surging, pushing crowd, swaying through the alsies so thick that members could hardly speech that.

about aimlessly, finally ensconcing them-

Mr. Roberts Undecided.

Mr. Roberts himself said he had not de-

cided what he would do, but that he might

desire to be heard when his case came up.

He took a seat to the right of the main

aisle and soon became the cynosure of all

eyes. He is a pleasant looking man, rather

heavily built, with a big shock of brown

hair, dark eyes and a brown mustache.

His daughter sat in the members' gallery.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio, who represents Presi-

dent McKinley's district, a bright, alert-looking young man, who was to conduct the case against Mr. Roberts, was confer-

ring with his colleagues on the republican

As the minute hand of the clock opposite the Speaker's rostrum overtook the hour hand at noon, the gavel of the clerk of the

last House, Maj. McDowell, standing at the desk below the Speaker's rostrum, de-

scended with a bang. The indescribable buzz ceased, and there was a strange still-

ness in the hall. The members arose and the spectators in the galleries bowed their

blind chaplain, Rev. Henry Couden of Michigan, was elevated and his prayer

When the invocation had fled aloft, by the

direction of the clork, the reading clerk be-gan calling the roll, and a minute later the

buzz had recommenced, making a noisy

background for the staccato notes of the

Senator Hoar's Floral Gift.

Three-fourths of the desks in the Senate

were ornamented with floral pieces. Sen-

ator Hoar had a beautiful gift of roses

from the Anti-Imperialist League, the card

attached to which bore the following senti-

"We hold these truths to be self-evident.

that all men are created equal; that they

are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life,

liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are in-stituted among men, deriving their just

Every one in the galleries was eager to see the senators who have not before serv-

Senator Beverldge of Indiana

Ohio Senators Together.

Mr. Hanna was accompanied to the desk

Sugar Refinery Resumes.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.-The

trust, which has been idle for several

powers from the consent of the govern

made the occasion reverent.

ment:

clerk as he called out the names.

In this stillness the voice of the

hardly reach their seats, and the hummed steadily with the buzz of my

selves in any seat they found vacant.

of voices.

the size of a barrel sawed in half,

ces. The old members took their old while the new members strayed

said to consist of 7,000,000 names.

sion cards.

ants.

whether the bridge over the Tugela at Co port that the British drove the Boers off

abile attempting to destroy it, but the crobability is that the sructure was mined and fired afterward. and fired afterward.

According to a dispatch from Pitters Kraal, dated Tuesday, November 28, the Boers were then attempting turning movements from Steynsberg and the district north of Starkstrom in co-operation with the rebels, by way of Maraisburg and Tarkastad, against Gen. Gatacre's column.

Troopship Wrecked.

The wreck of the troopship Ismore may result in the loss of 350 horses.

The war office publishes the following spatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday The transport ismore is ashore on the rocks in St. Helena bay. The troops have men safely landed, but the horses are still in board. H. M. S. Dorls and Niobe, with Kokowich reports, under date of

Thursday, November 30, that the Bechu-ena police captured the Boer larger west of Kimberley, Tuesday, November 28. Communication by searchlight with Kim erley has been established from Modde

American Recruits Visit the Queen.

The American doctors and nurses who re going to South Africa on the American this afternoon, under the guidance of Maj Cabell. A lardau and an omnibus from th royal stables took the party from the sta tion. They were received by Lord Pelham Clinton, master of the queen's household. The visitors were excepted through the state and private apartments. Later the party went to Cumberland lodge for tea, at the invitation of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of Queen

SIX KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK. Terrible Accident on D. and R. G.,

Near Salida, Col. DENVER, Col., November 4.-A rear-end

ollision occurred between two passenger trains on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad this morning, in which six persons were killed outright and several others were severely wounded. The accident happened at English Switch, about six miles east of Salida, at 6 a.m.

The killed are C. E. Osgood, Donver; H. R. Matthews, Denver; Peter Barnes, Denver; Mrs. Geo. R. Porter, Grand Junction; A. H. Johnston, Oberlin, Ohio; an unknown

Seriously injured: George W. Pierce, Denver; Thos. M. German. Denver; A. M. John ston, Oberlin, Ohio.

Train No. 5, the narrow gauge train for Grand Junction, Durango and New Mexico cints, which left Denver last night, had een flagged at that switch, and had stop-ed, owing to an obstruction at a bridge tandard gauge train No. 15, for Glenwood Springs, was following, and failing to get a signal to slow up, plunged into the rear of the narrow gauge sleeper for Durango, which was filled with passengers. The Pullman was thoroughly splintered up, and the ceach ahead was also wrecked. Those killed and injured were in those cars.

PROMINENT MAN MURDERED.

Louis Schinska of Dallas, Texas, Victim of Robbers.

DALLAS, Texas, December 4.-Louis murdered and robbed on the City Hall Square, in the heart of the city, yesterday. He was known to have had a large sum of money on his person the previous night. but none was found on him when his body His skull was crushed and his face lacer-

ated. Five men have been placed in jail of suspicion of having committed the crime.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL MONEY.

Petition to Restrain Treasurer Roberts Denied by Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court ren dered an opinion today involving the right of the United States government to appro priate money for an institution manageby a church. The case was that of Joseph Braddeld of the District of Columbia against United States Treasurer Roberts, from paying the money appropriated to neet the terms of an agreement made by the Commissioners of the District with the vanagement of Providence Hospital in this city, because the said hospital was con-ducted by the Sisters of Charity of the

The petition was denied by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and today's action by the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed this action. Justice Peckham delivered the opinion of the court today, and in passing upon it said:

"Assuming that the hospital is a private, ele-mesynary corporation the fact that its members, according to the belief of the complainant, are members of a monastic er or sisterhood of the Roman Catholi orch and the further fact that the hos pital is conducted under the auspices of

"Whether the individuals who compose the corporation under its charter happen to be all Roman Catholies or Unitarians hers of any other religious organization or of no organization at all, is not of the slightest consequence with reference to the law of its incorporation. All that can be said of the corporation itself is that it has been incorporated by an act of Congress, and for its legal powers and duties that ac

The President Relieved Because His Message is Finished.

the Capitol was the center of interest play the statesmen remained away from for his morning walk, and when he go back to his office, at 10 o'clock, found no body waiting for him. Later there were several callers, among them Senators Mc-Millan and Carter and Representatives Dol-

The President had a somewhat easy day

He felt great relief that his message had been completed and was ready for Congress. The President has worked faster and more satisfactorily to himself on this message than any he has yet written. He dld comparatively nothing on the message until toward the last of October. Since then he has worked mainly of evenings after dinner. He had no time through the day, as there has been no interruption in the regular stream of callers. But the President worked swiftly. The message is much longer than any yet written and was

prepared in shorter time.

The last few words of the message were written on Saturday about noon, and went at once to the government printing office. The message was printed before this morning, and each copy of it is carefully accounted for. There must be no leaks, and

The message, as stated in The Star some time ago, will not go to Congress until to-morrow. This is because it was expected morrow. This is because it was expected that the Senate would adjourn today at most immediately after meeting, in honor of Vice President Hobart's memory.

An Old Capitol Employe Dead.

Christian Chritzman, since 1866 an emplaye about the United States Capitol, died yesterday morning. Mr. Chritzman came to this city immediately after the war and was given a position as skilled laborer by Senator Cameron. In 1873 he became messenger of the appropriations committee, and since that time has been continuously occupying that position. Mr. Chritzman is probably known to as many men who go to the Capitol as any employe of the building. Visitors to the appropriations commit-Senate always met him at the door and always received the most coust reatment by him. The funeral will take place temorrow morning at 9 o'clock e place temorrow morning at 9 o'clock 1337 10th street northwest, where Mr Chritzman had lived for a long time while in this city, his home being at Harris-

Annual Stock Exchange Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Washington stock exchange will be held tomorrow evening at the Hotel Raleigh. The event will commemorate the seventeenth anniversary of the organization of this body, and is ex-pected to attract an unusual attendance of nambers.

Terrible Pace at Bicycle Race Tells Estimates for the Forces in the on Contestants,

Sad Case of Robert Miller, Who Additional Business Requires More is in the Race.

HOW THE SCORES STAND OF LOCAL INTEREST

NEW YORK, December 4 .- Already the terrible pace has begun to tell its story in Garden. By daylight six men (three teams) had succumbed to the nerve-breaking sprint

Heltier and Peabody were the first to fall by the wayside. At about 2 o'clock Peltier, \$2,500, and an increase of \$500 each in the who had been doing the major part of the work of his team, fell in a mix-up. He was so badly shaken up that he decided to stop. Rivierre and Brown hung up the final sigmiles and 5 laps. At that point the Frenchman came a cropper that ended the team's

Ireland and Ruel was the next team to quit. Ruel was wobbly on his wheel almost from the start, but managed to keep on very well until he had rolled off ninety miles. Then he got tangled up and fell. He was so badly shaken up that he quit. Three teams of the original nineteen that started were on equal terms at 8 o'clock, leading the procession. They were Louis Gimm and C. Burns Pierce, Charlie Miller and "Dutch" Waller and Jay Eaton and

Bobby Walthour, the last named pair being hovices at the six-day game. Waller and Miller's Schedule.

Waller and Miller are working on a twohour schedule, and as both are in the best of condition, the team that beats them. barring accident, it is said, will come pretty near getting the big end of the purse. Otto Maya and Archie McEachern, the

'Canuck' team, are making history for themselves. An accident caused the plucky Canadians to lose a lap. It was when Maya's wheel went down under him that the lap was lost. McEachern made several the lap was lost. McEachern made several efforts to regain the lost ground, but failed. One man in the race who is attracting more than ordinary attention is Robert Miller. Stern necessity forced this plucky sinier. Stern necessity forced this plucky rider to face a task in which is neither his heart nor his mind. It was only a few days ago that Miller's young wife, while suffering mentally, killed herself over some fancied wrong. Miller is riding with A. B. Stone. At times he gets out in front and makes the pace, but he apparently has no heart in his work. heart in his work.

The Score at 10 O'Clock.

The score at 10 a.m. was as follows: Gimm-Pierce, 221 miles; Eaton-Walthour, 221; Miller-Waller, 221; Julius-Lawson, 220.9; Maya-McEachern, 220.9; Aronson-Schinska, a well-known Polish-American Kreamer, 220.9; Schinneer-Fosier, 220.4; of Dallas, and a rich citizen, was found Babcock-Stinson, 220.3; Fischer-Chevaller, 220.2; Stevens-Turville, 220.2; Thomas-Dickerson, 215.6; Boake-Davidson, 215.4; Miller (R.)-Stone, 207.7; Marius The-Pastaire, 204.3; Michael-Fallon, 201.2; E. O. Peabody, 87. Peabody will continue in the race for the individual prize.

The score at noon today was:

Gimm-Pierce, 266.1

Gimm-Pierce, 266.1; Eaton-Walthour, 266.1; Miller-Waller, 266.1; Maya-McEach-ran, 266; Schineer-Forster, 265.9; Aronson-Kreamer, 265.8; Julius-Lawson, 265.6; Fischer-Chevaller, 265.1; Babcock-Stinson, 265. Sievens-Turville, 264.8; Davidson-Beake, 266.5; Thoma-Dickerson, 260.1; The-Pastier, 247.6; Michaels-Fallon, 243.6; R. Midder-Stone, 243.2; Peabody (individual), 96.2.

MOLINEUX ON TRIAL

Alleged Poisoner of Mrs. Adams Before Recorder Goff.

First Blood for Prosecution-Court Allows Reference to the Barnet Case.

NEW YORK, December 4.-Roland B. Molineux's trial for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison, which began nearly three weeks ago in the court of general sessions, was resumed today after

a recess from last Wednesday. Before the proceedings began today Dr. Alexander McLane Hamilton, carrying a huge valise and a large sheet of cardboard upon which was a diagram of some sort, appeared in the court room. Dr. Hamilton said, in response to inquiries, that he was in the court room as the medical adviser of the defense. He said he would not be called as a witness.

When the chief clerk called out, "Roland B. Molineux to the bar," the prisoner was brought into the room. He was smiling complacently, and walked jauntily. As he stepped up to the bar he greeted his father affectionately, but turned immediately and began a consultation with his counsel.

An Important Witness Appears.

Just as the court opened, Miss Emma Miller of Newark N. J., who is said to have sold the silver bottle holder which figures in the case, was brought in by an assistant district attorney. It had been said that the prosecution

pose of illustration in the trial. Recorder Goff would not allow the preparation of such arrangements today.

At the request of counsel for the defense the indictment found before the July grand

would introduce a stereopticon for the pur-

jury was read to the jury. The indictment was read in full, the prisoner listening atwas read in full, the prisoner instance and composedly.

When the reading of the indictment had concluded Mr. Weeks moved for its disconcluded Mr. Weeks moved for was

missal, on the ground that the proof was not sufficient and requiring the district at-torney to elect the indictment on which he would prosecute. Mr. Osborne recited the facts attending the death of Mrs. Adams on December 28, 1898, and detailed the investigations carried on by the detective bureau and the district attorney's office, including the examination of Harry S. Cornish, who had

called in Dr. Beaman Douglas to attend the poisoned woman. Dr. Douglas, said Mr. Osborne, had attended a similar case of poisoning only a week before, the pa-tient dying. Mr. Osborne then said that the man who died was Henry Crossman

Mr. Weeks Objects. Mr. Weeks, of counsel for Molineux, pro tested against the name of Barnet figuring n the trial at all. He said that Justice Williams in the supreme court had ruled that all evidence relative to Barnet was not admissable. Recorder Goff interrupted and said that Justice Williams only ruled on the evidence itself and not the name of Barnet. He thereupon overruled the objection of Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Osborne was allowed to continue, which he did by describing the filness and death of Barnet. "Poisoning is a scientific business, gentle-men of the jury," Mr. Osborne said, "and is becoming more and more so as years go by. From the history of the earliest known

recorded cases the mistakes of one ner have been improved upon by those Mr. Osborne told the jury that they "must look for a chemist to find the sender of cyanide of mercury, and furthermore, you must look for a chemist engaged in a ing in dry colors-the business of the de-

Arrival of Former Consul Williams, NEW YORK, December 4.-The British steamer Ping Suey, which arrived today from Chinese and Japanese ports, had as a Williams, formerly United States consul at Manila.

Steamship Arrival. At Liverpool, Georgic, from New York.

SIX MEN OUT OF IT CLERICAL CHANGES

Several Departments.

FIRST THREE PAIRS IN EVEN SCORE INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS ASKED

People to Perform It.

The annual estimates of appropriations submitted to Congress today included a the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square number of items of local importance. For the executive departments numerous increases in offices and salarles are recommended, among them the following: Department of State, an assistant solicitor, at salaries of the second and third assistant secretaries.

For the Treasury Department, two additional \$1,400 clerks in the Secretary's ofnals of distress after they had gone 63 fice, one additional \$1,200 clerk in the revenue cutter service; controller of the treasury, one additional law clerk at \$2,000; auditor for Treasury Department, three clerks, class one, \$1,200 each, allowed on temporary roll for public debt, should be continued on same work; four additional clerks, class one, \$1,200 each, should be allowed for work on internal revenue ac-counts because of the large increase of such accounts under the war revenue act of

Auditors' Offices.

For the auditor for the War Department the continuance in employment of the temporary war force is recommended. In the office of the auditor for the Navy Department a reorganization is recommended by the following authorization:

Five clerks of class four (an increase of four), twelve clerks of class three, sixteen lerks of class two (an increase of seven) eighteen clerks of class one (an increase of three), four clerks, at \$1,000 each (a de-crease of eight); four clerks, at \$900 each (a decrease of five at \$900 each and one at \$800); one messenger, one assistant messenger, two laborers, at \$600 each (an increase of one). The estimates combine the temporary and permanent forces of the of-fice on and after July 1, 1900. Additional force from April 1 to June 30,

1900: Two clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, six clerks, at \$1,000 each; four clerks, at \$100 each. The above estimate is for the purpose of continuing the employment of the temporary force of this office from April 1 to June 30, 1900. The estimates for salaries for the office from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, include the temporary with he permanent force.

In the office of the auditor for the Post office Department an increase of \$500 in the salary of the auditor is recommended, with the following additional clerical force: Thirty-one clerks, at \$000 each (ten additional submitted); thirty money order assorters, at \$000 each (ten additional submitted); thirty-six money order assorters, at \$400 each (ten additional submitted); fifteen additional submitted; fifteen additional submitted; fifteen additional submitted; fifteen additional submitted (fire additional submitted); fifteen additional submitte een charwomen, at \$240 each (five addi-lional submitted).
Office of register of the treasury, the fol-

lowing changes recommended: Seven clerks of class one (four additional submitted in lieu of four at \$000 dropped); twenty clerks, at \$900 each (four dropped as above).

Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Office of commissioner of internal revenue -One additional deputy commissioner, at \$4,000; two additional heads of divisions, at \$2,500; ten additional clerks, at \$1,000; a decrease of ten \$900 clerks. The substitution of ten clerks at \$1,000 salary for ten clerks now paid at the rate of \$990 per annum is ecommended in the interest of securing a better distribution of the force among the several grades. Class D (\$880) now comprises forty clerkships, while class E (\$1,000) comprises only thirteen. This disproportion in the number provided in the o grades referred to is frequently very embarrassing in making promotions. The small number of clerks in class E, and the fact that a number of those now in that grade entered it without examination, and tion, make it difficult to make promotions to class I without skipping class E, a practice which is not in accord with the policy of the department.

Light house board—One additional clerk. Life-saving service-One additional clerk of class 4 and one of class 2.

Eureau of engraving and printing: In-crease of \$759 in salary of assistant direc-Eureau of statistics: Two additional clerks at \$1,000. Surgeon general Marine Hospital Service:

Three clerks of class four (two additional ubmitted, one as bookkeeper, in lieu of two clerks of class three, dropped); three clerks f class three (two dropped, as above). Steamboat inspe typewriter at \$840. inspection:

War Department.

War Department: Chief clerk (increase of \$1,000 submitted); secretary to the secretary (increase of \$150 submitted); disbursing clerk (increase of \$250 submitted); four thiefs of division at \$2,000 each (increase of one submitted); superintendent of buildings, outside of State, War, and Navy Department building-in addition to compensation as chief of division, \$500; one sten-ographer, \$1,600; seven clerks of class three ncrease of two submitted); eleven clerks class two (increase of one submitted); fteen clerks of class one (increase of four submitted); seven clerks at \$1,000 each (in rease of three submitted); one carpenter ncrease of \$200 submitted). Record and pension office—"By reason of

the satisfactory progress of the work of the record and persion office, including the publication of the rebellion records, it is elieved that a considerable reduction in the clerical force can be made in the next fiscal year without detriment to the public business, and this estimate is, therefore, less by two clerks of class four, ten clerks of class one, eighteen clerks at \$1,000 each and two copyists at \$900 each, than the number allowed by law for the current fiscal year. The reduction in salaries amounts to \$35,340."

Adjutant general's office-Fifteen clerks of class four (increase of three submitted); eighteen clerks of class three (increase of four submitted); twenty-six clerks of class two (increase of thirteen submitted); eighty-eight clerks of class one (increase of thirty submitted); twenty-seven clerks at \$1,000 each (increase of twenty submitted): eight messengers at \$840 each (increase of four submitted); twenty-four assistant messengers at \$720 each (increase of six sub-

of the inspector general-Chief clerk, \$2,000, submitted; two clerks of class four (increase of one submitted); three clerks of class three (increase of one sub-mitted); four clerks of class one (increase of two submitted); two messengers at \$840 each (increase of one submitted). Judge advocate general-Increase \$500, chief clerk; one additional clerk of class two and

one at \$1,000. Signal office—One chief clerk and one additional clerk of class one. Quartermaster general's office—Thirteen lerks of class three (increase of four submitted), twenty-seven clerks of class two (increase of four submitted), fifty-one clerks of class one (increase of twelve subnitted), twenty-four clerks, at \$1,000 each (Increase of sixteen submitted; twelve assistant messengers, at \$720 each (increase of three submitted; one additional drafts-

man. \$1,400.

ed. Senator Beverldge of Indiana was spontaneously selected as the youngest man in appearance in the Senate. After the credentials of the newly elected senators had been presented, on Mr. Hoar's suggestion, those whose credentials were not disputed were sworn in.

Mr. Carter of Montana accompanied Mr. Wm. A. Clark of his state to the desk to be sworn in and later presented a petition from the governor of his state and others against permitting him to have a seat in the Senate. As was expected, Mr. Quay of Office of the commissary general of sub-sistence—Three clerks of class four (in-crease of two submitted, five clerks of class three (increase of two submitted), ten clerks of class two (increase of six submit-ted), twenty-three clerks of class one (inthe Senate. As was expected, Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania did not present himself in the Senate, and Mr. Jones of Arkansas crease of nine submitted, eighteen clerk crease of fine submitted, eighteen clerks at \$1,000 each (increase of nine submitted; eighteen temporary clerks, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Secretary of War. A reorganization of the clerical force of the office is much needed, and the estimate has been prepared, with the view, if authorized by Congress, of absorbing about two-thirds of the temporary force into the removary presented a petition to the Senate from members of the Pennsylvania legislature in opposition to the seating of Mr. Quay. by Congress, of absorbing about two-thirds of the temporary force into the regular of the temporary force into the regular force, with a proper gradation of the whole in the matter of salaries, and leaving one-third to continue as temporary employes until their services are no longer required. The estimate in this form is urgently commended to the favorable consideration of the honorable the Secretary of War and of Congress. the result of an attack of rheumatism. Spreckels' sugar refinery, operated by the

Congress.
Office of surgeon general—Thirty-four clerks of class 1 (increase of five submit-

War.

Paymaster general—Seven clerks of class 4 (increase of two submitted); ten clerks of class 3 (increase of five submitted); sixteen clerks of class 2 (increase of nine submitted); eighteen clerks of class 1 (increase of sixteen submitted); two assistant messengers, \$720 each (increase of one submitted); six laborers, at \$660 each (increase of two mitted); for temporary employes, at tates of pay to be fixed by Secretary of War, \$17,200.

Chief of ordnance—Four clerks of class the Boers.

Owing to the inexplicable desire of United States Consul Macrum to return to the United States regardless of the state of relieved him from further duty at Pretoria and authorized him to come home. Mr. Adelbert S. Hay of New Hampshire, son of Secretary Hay, has been detailed to take his place, and will leave for Pretoria with the least possible delay.

Mystery About Macrum.

of pay to be fixed by Secretary of War, \$17,200.

Chief of ordnance—Four clerks of class 4 (increase of two submitted); eight clerks of class 3 (increase of six submitted); ten clerks of class 2 (increase of eight submitted); ten clerks of class 2 (increase of eight submitted); ten clerks, at \$1,000 each (increase of seven submitted); two assistant messengers, at \$720 each (increase of one submitted); two laborers, at \$660 each (increase of one submitted); two laborers, at \$660 each (increase of one submitted) to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

Chief of engineers—Five clerks of class four (increase of one submitted), four clerks of class two (increase of one submitted), four clerks of class two (increase of two submitted), four clerks of class two (increase of one submitted).

For the Navy Department a few additional clerks are submitted, scattered through the several bureaus, and a number of promotions in the hydrographic office recommended.

In the patent office a reduction of five \$1,000 clerks is recommended and a reduction of ten copyists at \$720.

Building for laboratory, marine hospital service—Purchase of site and the erection of the necessary buildings and quarters for a laboratory for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases, and matters pertaining to the public health, under the direction of the supervising surgeon general, submitted, \$50,000.

St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum—For new buildings and improvements. \$71,300: for There is some mystery about Mr. Macrum's position, and the officials of the State Department are puzzled to know why he should desire to leave his post under existing critical conditions, when his presence is so essential to the interests of the United States, to say nothing of the British interests confided to his care as the representative of the United States. His position is a most important one and offering unusual opportunities for fame and glory, to say nothing of rendering great service to the government. St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum—For new buildings and improvements, \$71,300; for additional land, \$245,000.

His only explanation of his conduct is that his presence at home is necessary, coupled with the statement that the detimates of appropriations for the District partment will approve his coming when it knows the facts. His original application for leave of absence was received at the department about two weeks ago, and caused no little amazement in view of all the circumstances. He gave no reason for his desire to leave his post, and as the de-partment regarded his presence there as absolutely essential to the interests of the government he was notified that his appli-

56TH CONGRESS cation could not be granted.

The department's telegram evidently miscarried, for last Saturday another message was received from Mr. Macrum renewing his request for a leave of absence, and asking why his first had not been answered. The officials were visibly annoyed at the consul's persistence, and Secretary Hay had a consultation with the President, the result of which was a determination to supplant Mr. Macrum at once with some one with ability to cope with the situation who was willing to remain there at least until

was willing to remain there at least until
the present crisis is over.

Mr. Macrum was notified of this action
and was instructed to place the affairs of
the consulate in the hands of Mr. Atterbury, a resident American citizen of Pre-toria, who will act as consul until the ar-rival of Mr. Hay, which, according to the calculations of the officials, should be in about five or six weeks.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Roberts of Utah, in silk hat and black frock suit, made his way through the crowd to the members' private lobby. Here he chanced to meet Mr. Richardson, and the two held a short conference as to whether Mr. Roberts would seek to address the House. A buzz of comment followed the gentleman from Utah wherever he went, but there was no disrespectful demonstration. Consul Hay's Important Mission. The mission of Consul Hay is an exceedngly delicate one, but the President apparently has full confidence in his ability to look out for the interests of this country and Great Britain in the present trying time in South Africa. The new consul will The galleries of the House were thick have the advantage of receiving personal instructions from the President and the Secretary of State as to the international questions now pending as a result of the and black with people, and through the swinging doors could be seen pushing hundreds who were unable to gain admission. war between Great Britain and the Transvasi Republic. Although but a young man, Mr. Hay gained more than an ordinary knowledge of diplomacy while with his fa-The ladles' and members' galleries were filled with brilliantly gowned women, the wives of members and their friends. In the public galleries were the constituents of new members. The executive gallery was filled with high dignitaries of the government, and the diplomatic gallery resplendent with the representatives of foreign governments. Scattered through the galleries were people prominent in the political, social and financial world. ther at the United States embassy in Lon-

Something Wrong With the Tele-

graph. Mr. Macrum's statement that he had not received the department's reply to his first telegram would seem to indicate that there is something wrong with the telegraph Very early in the day a monster petition, has arisen as to whether Consul Macrum also failed to receive the latest in structions sent by the department to him relative to the action of the Boer government in refusing to allow him to distribute among the British prisoners money furnished by their government with which to buy delicacies, and also to make a weekly report of the condition of the wounded

British prisoners. The dispatch containing instructions on these points was sent to Mr. Macrum sub-sequent to the date of the dispatch disaproving his request for a leave of absence It is represented that Mr. Macrum was formerly on excellent terms with the offidals of the Boer government, but that their treatment of him underwent a radical change after he had been placed in charge of British affairs in the Transvaal. It is said that he then became an object of suscion, and had anything but an easy time n the execution of his dual duties. It is further represented that this unfriendly feeling became more marked when the United States insisted that he should be allowed , as an act of common humanity, to see that the wants of the British pris-

oners were amply supplied. No Complaint From Macram.

So far as known, Mr. Macrum has made no complaint to the State Department of his treatment by the Boer government, so that his desire to return to the United States can hardly be explained on that score.

Mr. Macrum is a prominent citizen of East Liverpool, Ohio, where he has been ngaged in the manufacture of glass. On theory advanced is that there are urgent domestic reasons for his immediate return to the United States, and another theory is that he desires to impart important in-formation to the government in person, rather than trust it to the wires or mails He has, however, vouchsafed no such ex-planation to the department, and the true reasons for his leaving his post will not be known until he returns to the United

Mr. Hay's Departure.

It will not be possible for Mr. Hay to start for his post until next week, but once on the road he will make the best of his way forward without any avoidable delays. The State Department today gave out the formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. Hay as follows: "The President has appointed Adelbert S.

Hay of New Hampshire consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, December 2, 1899."

This announcement dispels any doubt that may have existed at first as to Mr. Hay's status. He is beyond doubt a full-fledged consul, and as there cannot be two men holding the same place. Mr. Mercum men holding the same place. nen holding the same place, Mr. Macrum must necessarily have lost his place as consul at Pretoria by this appointment. Technically he is on leave of absence, his request for such a leave having been granted by the State Department with permission for him to return to the United States. It is asserted positively at the State Department that no extraneous influences entered into the appointment of Mr. Hay for this important post; that the

the appointment made ever came from any British source. Had such influence been brought to bear it would certainly not have tended to make Mr. Hay acceptable to the Boer governments, and for that reason alone, if from no other, discretion would have pointed out to the British the wisdom of taking no part Mr. Hay is busying himself before his

President himself made the selection, and

that certainly not the faintest sign of a

departure in studying the consular rela-tions and receiving instructions.

RECOVERED HIS DIAMOND Representative Thomas Chases

Thief in the Capitol Grounds. As Representative Thomas of Iowa was

leaving the Capitol today a man lurched up against him on the steps and relieved him of the presiding officer by Mr. Foraker. He of a large diamond stud he was wearing. walked with a cane, limping slightly, as He quickly discovered his loss and started after the man, followed him around the grounds and demanding his stud. The man inally handed it to him and immediately took to the bushes.

A Local Pension.

John J. Snodgrass of Washington, D. C., weeks undergoing repairs, resumed today, and hundreds of men who had been laid off was granted a pension today of \$8 per

THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL SELECTION | MANHATTAN WAS AN EXCEPTION

Delicate Mission at the Capital of Strong Interests Opposed to an Advance in Prices.

SOME THINGS UNEXPLAINED GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, December 4.-Failure to at tract new business resulted in a dull and affairs in South Africa the President has reactionary stock market this morning. London prices were steady, and there was a tendency to buy the low-priced stocks notably Chesapeake and Ohio, but the local market failed to respond.

There was no news to inspire selling, but certain large interests are known to be opposed to a general advance at this time Commission houses are apathetic, but express confidence in the future of the rail-

way security markets. This disinclination to favor purchases without restriction is the direct outcome of the recent course of the money market and the uncertainty as to what will happen in the call-loan situation toward the end of the month. The usual preparations for the January payments are not sufficiently well advanced to admit of any accurate forecasts, but until something more defi-nite is known there is little prospect for a The Prosecuting Witness on the Stand for

nite is known there is little prospect for a sustained upward movement.

Today's decline was largely the result of a room effort to realize on disappointed holdings. The Pacific stocks were sold down in this way in spite of almost unanimous belief in the strength of their claim for fuller development. Burlington, with earnings of record proportions and a most promising prospect for attaching special privileges to its shares under its refunding scheme, followed the general tendency of the market. of the market.

Manhattan was conspicuous during the early weakness because of good support, due to the covering of short contracts. lliness of a prominent holder of American Tobacco shares was made an excuse for forcing down the price, and later succeeded in attracting general attention to the action of the industrials.

The usual Monday interest in the Addy-

ston pipe case was reflected in rather steady selling of the newer industrial shares. The decision, which came down shortly after noon, was entirely in the line

of almost general expectation.

The government's case under the Sherman anti-trust law is sustained, but the Addyston Pipe Company, it is claimed, did not consolidate on the basis now employed. The Ohlo case is similar to the early experiment of the Sugar company. Consoli-dation through actual ownership is still to be tested, and upon this point some suggestions in the President's message are likely. The rumors relative to the latter point served to keep the industrial department under pressure during the entire af-It would scarcely be fair to ascribe the

It would scarcely be fair to ascribe the weakness in today's market to the fear of anti-trust legislation, since the investment issues were quite as reactionary as their untried and probationary neighbors. Anti-trust references are to be expected, but investment issues will not be assailed by the present administration, and reactions of present administration, and reactions of a sympathetic nature should make desirable purchasing levels. The industrial shares are likely to attract unusual attention because of the certainty of numerous attacks upon them by various legislative bodies.

Speculation may be inspired by the means devised to dissolve the organization, whose shares are traded in most actively. The at-

debate may be cited as an example of prosperous speculation under hostile criti-cism. The winter's market is likely to be irregular, because of the diverging movement between railroads and industrials. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market. Open, High, Low, Close American Cotton Oil..... A S. Wire..... Am. Steel & Wire pfd.... Atchison, pfd..... BrooklynRapid Transit... anada Southern..... entral Pacine 313, 317, 301, 641, 641, 63 1343, 1343, 1323, Chesapeake & Ohio..... C., C. C. & St. Louis.... Chicago, B. & Q.... Chic & Northwestern... C, M. and St. Paul..... Chicago R. I. & Pacific... Chic., St. P., M. & O..... 1245 114 118% 118% 149% 149% 191% 192% 413% 413% 92% 92% Del., Lack & V 1201/2 1201/2 120 Delaware & Hudson 120 Den & Rio Grande, pfd... 61¹/₈₁

Missour' Pacific.. M., K. & T., pfd... 48 National Lead Co National Lead Co.

New Jersey Central.

New York Central, X-rts

Northern Pacific.

Northern Pacific, pfd....

Pacific Mail.

Pennsylvania R, R.

Reading let pfd.... Reading, 1st pfd. outhern Pacific .. outhern Railway outhern Railway, pfd... 51% 77% 79% 47% nion Pacific, pfd......

Washington Stock Exchange

S. Leather, pfd.,

S. Rubber, pfd.

J.S. Rubber.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Arlington Fire Insurance, 10 at 157, 10 at 156. People's Fire In-surance, 60 at 6%. Columbia Title Insurance, 100 at 5. District Title Insurance, 100 at 3%. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 16. After call—U. S. 3s, coupon, \$100 at 100%. American Graphophone preferred, 50 at 13%.

\$100 at 100%. American Graphophone preferred, 50 at 13%.

District of Columbia Bonds.—6s, 1902, 30-year funding, 104½ bid. 7s, 1901, water stock, 105 bid. 3.65s, 1924, funding, 117 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., A, 116 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., A, 116 asked. Columbia Railroad et al. 116 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 111½ asked. Washington Gas Co. series A, 6s, 115 bid. Washington Gas Co. series A, 6s, 115 bid. Washington Gas Co. series B, 6s, 115 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp. 6s, 111 bid. 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light cert. indebt., 6s, 115 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 103 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5s, 108 asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid.

U. S. Electric Light deb. imp. 68, 111 bid. 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light cert. indebt., 68, 115 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 58, 103 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 58, 103 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 58, 108 asked. American Security and Trust 48, 190 bid. Washington Market Co. imp. 68, 113 bid. Washington 58, 190 bid. 112 asked. American Graphephone deb. 58, 100 bid. 112 asked. American Graphephone deb. 58, 100 bid. Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 350 bid. 400 asked. Metropolitan, 520 bid. 535 asked. Central, 175 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 210 bid. Second, 155 bid. Citizens', 160 bid. 190 asked. Columbia, 160 bid. 170 asked. Capital, 134 bid. 145 asked. West End. (19½ bid. 121½ asked. Traders', 120 bid. 126 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid. 125 asked. Safe Deposit and Trust, 182 bid. 137 asked. American Security and Trust, 185 bid. Washington Loan and Trust, 185 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 65 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 34 bid. 41 asked. Franklin, 45 bid. 50 asked. Metropolitan, 80 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Petomac, 79½ bid. 80½ asked. Arlington, 152 bid. 156 asked. German-American, 210 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 13 asked. Oblumbia, 14 asked. Riggs, 9 asked. German-American, 210 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 13 asked. Oblumbia, 14 asked. Riggs, 9 asked. German-American, 210 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 13 asked. Oblumbia, 14 asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid. Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 85 bid, 160 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid, 5 asked. District Title, 3½ bid, 3% asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid. Telephone Stocks.—Chespeath and Potomac, 67 asked. Pennsylvania, 40 bid, 50 asked. Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 207½ bid, 206 asked. Lanston Monotype, 16% bid. 13% asked. American Grapbophone referred, 13% bid. 135 asked. Washington Market, 14 bid. Norfolk and W

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, December 4.—Flour dull; western super, \$2.25a\$2.35; do. extra, \$2.40a\$2.90; do. family, \$3.80a\$3.50; winter wheat, patent, \$3.65a\$3.85;

ted); ten clerks at \$1,000 each (increase of five summitted; Fourteen clerks, at \$900 each; one anatomist and assistant rurator, Army Medical Museum (increase of \$2); Two messengers, at \$840 each (increase of pay \$120 each); ten assistant messengers, at \$840 each (increase of pay \$120 each); ten assistant messengers, at \$840 each (increase of pay \$120 each); ten assistant messengers, at \$100 messenger, at \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at rates of pay at and below \$100 messenger, at \$100 mess spring do., \$3.75a\$4; spring wheat, straight, \$5.45a\$8.30; receipts, 23.120 barrels; exports, 43,008 barrels; Wheat very dull; spot and month, 685ga0s; Jamary, 70a70½; May, 735g asked; steamer No. 2 red, 645ga65; receipts, 4.795 bashels; exports, 24,032 bashels; southern by sample, 65a70; do, on grade, 66a694; Corn very dull; spot, 37a,a375; Jamary, 364ga366; Peleruary, 364ga366; steamer mixed, 35a356; receipts, 277,940 bashels; exports, 231,432 bashels; southern white and vellow, 35a374; Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32a324; No. 2 wised 20a294; Rye dull; No. 2 nearly, 54; No. 2 western, 59. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$14,50a,815. Grain freights dull; steam to Liverpoot, per bashel, 25gd. December; Cark for orders, per quarier, 3a, 3d. December; Cark for orders, per quarier, 3a, 3d. December, Butter firm, unchanged. Eags firm, unchanged.

Government Bonds.

her her her her her her her	cents, cents, cents, cents, cents, cents,	registered, 1908-1928 coupon, 1908-1928, registered, 1907 coupon, 1907, registered, 1925 coupon, 1925, registered, 1904	100% 100% 112% 112% 132% 132% 111%	Asked 110, 110, 112, 112, 113, 133, 111,
ber	cents,	eoupon, 1904	11114	3319

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4	Troin:			
heat—May July Corn—May Outs—May	Open. 68%, % 68%, 32%, 23%	00% 10% 23% 23% 24		(Three, 60 % 60% 52% 23%
CHICAGO, December	4 120	N'istone:		
Pock Jan. May Lard Jan. May Rhs Jan May	9.50 9.62 5.22 5.40 5.02 5.17	9.50 9.67 5.22 5.45 5.05 5.20	Low, 9, 45 9, 62 5, 20 5, 40 5, 62 5, 15	9.50 9.65 5.22 5.40 5.03 5.20
NEW YORK, Decem		Corton:		
arch ay	7.50	7.55 7.58	7,43 7,47 7,50 7,47	7.49 7.54 7.57 7.52

McNEELY TRIAL RESUMED

Cross-Examination.

Sergeant McNeely - Other Evidence Heard.

Denies That He Sent a Messenger to

The third session of the police trial triounal for the hearing of the charges against Police Sergt, Samuel A. McNeely of the sixth precinct was held at police head quarters this afternoon. The witness, William H. Lee, on whose complaint the charges were brought was called by Mr. Smith for further cross-examination.

"Everybody named William," remarked Trial Officer Pugh, "is usually called Bill.

ness repeated that he did not send the sorgeant a letter o note at any time.

Counsel produced a note and asked the witness if he had not send it to McNeely. This note was signed "Bill" Lee, and told the sergeant not to forget to meet him at 11th and East Capitol streets. The witness denied that he had sent any such note.

threatening remarks toward Sergt. Mc-Neely about the outcome of the case that resulted from the raid. He also denied having threatened to "flx" Sergt. McNeely. "What was your object in making this

acks on sugar made during the last tariff Ing against himself in the Police Court.
Lee was then questioned concerning a conversation he had at the Baltimore and
Ohlo depot shortly before the meeting at
Lincoln Park. Witness had spoken to Officer Brady at the depot. Counsel questioned the witness concerning the charge
against Sergt. McNeely pending in the Police Court. Witness had talked to Policewitness had talked tabout the prospective and he said the policeman remarked. "I didn't think he was that kind of a man."
Witness said he did not tell Brady of the

articulars of the meeting This closed the case for the prosecution For the Defense.

Policeman Brady of the sixth precinct

him (Lee).

Witness gave Lee's version of what McNeely had said of him and witness said
It was in response to this that he remarked: "I don't believe McNeely is that kind of a man."

Lee told witness nothing of the pro-

Sergeant McNeely came toward the deport

On cross-examination witness said he

him to appear as a witness in the case Policeman Mullen's Testimony.

testified that he was at the Police Court last Monday in company with Sergeant McNeely and Policeman Bean. He left court with the sergeant and went with him to 18th and L streets on police matters.

After leaving there they got on a car and witness rode as far as 11th and F streets witness rode as far as 11th and F streets, where he left them. Sergt. McNeely told witness that he (McNeely) was going to meet "Bill" Lee at 11th and East Capitol streets and get some information. Sergt. McNeely, he said, told him he expected he would be able to do some business the next Saturday.

he hoped the major would stick to him in the Lee case. Witness thought the scr-geant said something about Lee making trouble for him. During witness' acquaintance with the sergeant he regarded him as a good and

William H. Lee, who made the complaint led to the Lincoln Park episode, the par-

the new warrant was called this after in the Police Court. Mr. C. Maurice Smith, counsel for McNeely, asked for a continuance of the case indefinitely so that there may be no interference with the pending trial of the defendant named before Judge Pugh. After much argument between Messrs. Smith and Mullowny Judge Scott postponed further proceedings until Satur day next.

Col. Craig Retired. Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps,

U. S. A., having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, has been placed on the retired list

The quartermaster general is informed

that the transport McClellan left Santiage Saturday for New York.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets

Witness said he is usually called "Bill"

Lee denied that on the 25th of November he sent a boy to find Sergt, McNeely. Wit-

Denies Having Made Thrents. Witness denied having made alleged

"What was your object in making this complaint to the chief of police about Sergt. McNeely?" Mr. Smith asked.
"I had no object at all," he answered, "except to let the major know what kind of a man he had on the force."

He denied that he had any idea of influencing the prosecution in the case pending against himself in the Police Court. Lee was then questioned concerning a con-

was the first witness examined for the defendant. He testified that last Monday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock he was on duty at the Baltimore and Ohlo depo when he saw Lee, and asked him how he made out with his case. Witness denied that he had any conversation with Lee concerning Sergeant McNeely. Lee, he said, told him (witness) that he had heard that Sergeant McNeely was trying to blackmail him (Lee).

tive meeting. As Lee left him he said:
"You'll be a sergeant short in the morn-

that afternoon from the direction of C street. He turned and went back toward

had had no conversation with the defend-ant or counsel about the case. Sergeant McNeely called at his house Saturday night about 9 o'clock, and told him he wanted

Policeman Mullen of the sixth precinct .

Saturday.

i He sud he understood that he meant police business.

Lieutenant Inspector Cross was examined concerning a conversation he had with Sergt. McNeely several days ago, before the meeting at Lincoln Park. Sergt. Mc-Neely asked witness if the major was in his office. At that time the sergeant said

efficient officer. Witness said that other people had told him of the high character of the officer before he (witness) had him in his section. The witness was under ex-

amination when this report closed. Formal Charge Made.

to Major Sylvester, superintendent of police, against Sergeant McNeely, which ticulars of which have been already fully given in The Star, and for which McNeely is now undergoing a hearing at police headquarters before Prosecuting Attorney Pugh, as trial officer, today swore out a warrant against McNeely alleging bribery on the part of the latter. The case of Sergeant S. A. McNeely on

The McClellan Left for New York.